A SCHOOL OF POTTERY.

To be Opened to. Free Instruction in the

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.-A movement is on

feet to start a school of pottery in connection

with the Penusylvania Museum and School of

Industrial Art. The idea originated with the

United States Potters' Association. The school

is to be the only one of the kind in the country.

The Executive Committee of the association has just issued a circular in which the requi-

sites of a pottery school are detailed. Some of

them are that "a pottery school should be in

the fullest sense an industrial art school. and the hand, creating the artist artisan, who shall 'join refined and wholesome feeling to sound employment of material.' It must furnish the most thorough instruction in draw-

ing, color, form, decorative design, modelling,

and all the arts bearing upon the production of improved shares, and the best ornamentation and decoration of them. It must give such instruction in the chemistry materials as will enable the student to understand their nature and test their qualities practically and scientifically. It esses used in the manufacture of warespressing, casting, ilggering, &c.-and so sequaint him with the placing of the pieces in the kiln, and the firing of them. &c., that his

chief work of beautifying our pottery product

One of Their Objects is to Give a Good Funeral and a Shiny Comu. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Fig yo'as' as "pi yo kin Fick up vertue shop down yin In the modnin, in the medical mas you il need it. All yo' got, I ye's rich or pyop or helt. It too medical, in the medical."

A REMARKABLE CAREER. COL. FOREESTER, ONCE COMMANDER

Formerly on American Station, Then a Trader and Speculator, New a Tavera Resper in the Wildersess-A Somentic aps from Execution by Fire,

There is an obscure hamlet in British Columbia called Sicamous. It stands beside the Great Shuswap Lake, in the heart of the Gold Range at the entrance to the Spallumsheen mining district, amid tall mountains and heavy forest. Game is abundant there, and fish are alleged to climb into the boats in their anxiety to get out of the wet. To accommodate the infrequent hunter, angler, trader, or prospector a little board house one and a half stories high has been built in Sicamous. Its landlord is a tall, weather-worn man whose grave face and long, white beard make him an object of remark whenever he appears outside of his balliwice. The little company of hunters. Indians, and Chinamen, who form the populace of this village, probably do not know that "the Colonel." as they call him, was once a man of wealth and consequence, and that he has gone through the pleasures and perils of half a dozen ordinary experiences in his threescore years and five, for he seldom speaks of himself, and it requires tast and persistence to draw him out. Edward Forrester, for that is his name, was one of the predecessors of Chi nese Gordon in command of the imperial Chinese armies, and, had he chosen, the honors that fell to Gordon might have been his.

In the capacity of second mate of a whaler. Col. Forrester, then a young man who had recently left his home in Maine, found bad recently left his home in Maine, found himself off the Japanese coast one morning and later in the same day, on shore, alone; for a trouble that had been growing for months ripened at last into mutiny, and he was left a stranger in a foreign land, with few belongings, ignorant of the wars and language of the people, certain only that they were ill disposed toward foreigners. At the first village he entered he was arrested and fing into prison, where he had to stay for some time, but as no conspiracy or evil intent could be proved against him, and as the Perry treaty had meanwhile been ratified, he was allowed his liberty, and even permitted to engage in trade. He drifted about from place to place, established a little commerce, returned to America, speculated successfully, and made a fortune; but the roving disposition in him was too strong to allow him to sit down and enjoy it. So, after the lapse of a few years, he was on the seas again. He went back to Japan, and succeeded in losing all his money.

Bailing for China in 1859, he landed there in time to get into a fresh assortment of troubles and successes, for the Tai-Ping rebellion was just breaking out when he reached Shanghal, Gen. Ward and Major Burgevine, also Americans, were in that city at the time, and these three men gathered a Falsatif army of native and foreign riffraff about them—sallors, idlers, runaways, no'er-do-wells, and Majays—and offered their services to the wealthy Shanghal merchants, who were in terror at the prespect of being plundered by the revolutionists. The offer was gladly accepted, the merchants arming and equipping this little band with the understanding that they should share, equally with the Americans, the gains of war. This regiment was the nucleus of the imperial force that loyal Chinamen named "the Ever Victorious Army" and that the Tai-Pings called "the Foreign Devils." For a year or two thers was some pretty hard fighting, and the Ever Victorious did not always have the best of file. himself off the Japanese coast one morn-

Pings called "the Foreign Devils." For a year or two there was some preity hard fighting, and the Ever Victorious did not always have the best of it.

After the capture of Sing-Poo by Ward he wished to follow up his advantage, so he left Forrester in its intrenchments to hold the piac while he pursued the enemy. The garrison was insufficient and when another wing of the robel army appeared before the town Forrester was in sore distress. He could establish no communication with Ward and the best he could do was to make a desperate "bluff." By aid of the Quartermaster's stores that had been left in his charge he succeeded in arraying all his prisoners in his own uniforms, alligned them on a field with his own men, and, making as great a show of strength as possible, he admitted a flag of truce from the Tai-Pinca, in a hope that they would be impressed by his preparations for defence. They were; but only enough to make their own plans the more carefully, for after a brief delay the town was besiged. The slenderness of his commissariat, and the fear that a revolt of his prisoners might be attempted induced Coi. Forrester to violate the rules of civilized warfare—if warfare decreves to be called civilized. He shot some of his captives.

At this juncture Ward appeared with a relieving force, but he could not get into the city, and the only service he could render was to protect the retreat of the garrison. The rebels, who were over the walls before the evacuation was complete, captured several men including Forrester, and chased the relieving force to the British ships that were approaching the scene of strice. The discovery of builter marks on the inside of the works led to a surmise of the massacre, and Forrester was thrown into a wretched prison, confined in a small room without bedding or even clothes, his wrists tied with cord, his ankies encircled by gives that were chained to the floor.

The sen of a Tai-Ping General visited the prison one day, attended by his tutor. He was only thirteen or fourteen years old, boy scrambled to his feet, and picking a rusty cannon ball out of some rubbish he flung it with all his strength at the chained man, feiling him to the floor and inflicting injuries that affected him for months. At this point the tutor interfered and led away the boy, who at once reported the affair to his father, and without form of trial Forresier was doomed to die. The manner of his death was the device of a flend. He was to be coated with oil, oneers were to be pinned to

his death was the device of a field. He was to be coated with oil, papers were to be pinned to his bare flesh, the papers were to be set on fire, and as the flames enveloped him boys armed with old horse pistois were to be allowed to shoot at him.

Act day he was led out to suffer this horrible execution, but after he had been bound to a post the lad who had caused the trouble sprang forward and flung his arms about Forgeter, neck. Everybody supposed this to be the preduct to some new outrage, when, to the

ble execution. But after he had been bound to a post, the lad who had caused the trouble spraing forward and fluing his arms about Forresters neck. Everybody supposed this to be the preliude to some new outrage, when to the anagement alike of captive and captors, the boy broke into a passionate speech, declaring that he alone was at fault, that he had insulted and tortured the prisoner, disrespecting has helplessness, that his tutor had brought him to a sense of his wrongdoing, and that if forrester was todie, he would die with him. The immediate effect of this Fooshonstas-like episode was to entage the Tai-Ping leader. He had seated himself near the stake that he might enjoy with bester relish screams and writhings of the hapiess American, and meantime he was resaling himself with hot tea. As soon as the purport of his act is interference became manifest, he lowered the cup from his lips as he was about to drink it, and fluing its contents in the boy's lace; but the lad did not quit his embrace of the captive, and still appealed against the perpetration of this act of crueity.

By galning clay the boy gained sympathy, and at last forrester was returned to his prison with a gromise that his execution would be deforted for a day or two. Petore the time for his death had been fixed, emissaries from the innertial forton arrived and offered large passon in mackets and powder for his release. It was several wooks before these overtures were accepted. Cupdity outweighed revenue at last, however, and Forrester was liberared array and amost to a scaleton and had been forced to march naked to Chapueded with supplies for his ensured for the portwhere the British squadron was lyinger Lagland had found that "British squadron was lyinger Lagland had found that "British squadron was lyinger Lagland had found the British squadron was lyinger Lagland had found the bases the character of the imperial order. He had been starved almost to a scaleton and some started had a south and see the bounds of the Chapueded to the order of

Beer in the Entshill State Park. Algany Oct. 17 .- Forest Commissioner Cox. the is here for a brief period, says of his partighter hotely, the State park in the "Big

Ind a Valler of the Catekille": It is a derived the Catakille."

It is a derived annexes separally the deer leader. We have now a herd of semistary two favors as had one having had one or running about the glades is a sight worth a tip there. I have secured an addition to the the Admendack, and is now on her way to the testable para. READ BOTH SIDES.

This to What a Wicked Man Has to St

"Of course, I live by my wits." said the man.

If I didn't, I couldn't live at all, and as I have a distinct preference for this world, and no desire whatever to go under ground preparatory to going aloft or down below, I naturally take things as I find them, and where I find them. That is to say. I live by my wits and use the means that a kindly Nature, with a big, big N. has placed in my hands, or rather in my brain pan. I am a brain worker, you see, and if other people's brains are not so good as mine. then I work their brains as well as my own And that is processly what everybody else does. Suppose everybody knew as much as-well, as Prof. Huxley, for instance -where would Huxley flud himself? Who would buy his books or go to his lectures? Thomas would surely find himself out in the cold. And so it is with all of them, and everywhere. Big dog eat little dog. big brain work little brain, and the devil take the hindmost; extremum ocupet scabies."
"You know Latin, then?"

"Oh, that's scrap Latin," said the man. "but as a matter of fact I do know Latin and Greek and French and German and Italian and Spanish. That is one reason why I live by my wits. and have to do so. You remember the old

And when he arrived at man's estate

"Well, an education was all that my father gave me, and brains was all that I myself had, and when you put those two things together and don't mix them with anything else, why, naturally there you have the very choicest material with which to construct a man who lives by his wits, and, as I think I have said about a thousand times before, a man who is obliged to live by his wits. The more brains and the more education, the more a man wants of things that he can't have, unless he uses his natural and acquired weapons to make inroads upon other people's preserves and get the wherewithal to secure what he needs in the way of art of all sorts, music, paintings, what not, literature, wine, good horses, yachts, travel-in short, everything he wants and, as a man of cultivation-for I scorn the word culture '-must have

"I should think he would travel off to jail oc-

easionally." "Well," said the man, "he has to run his risks on that score, just as every body else has to run his risks. But the risks of jail that he runs of dying of starvation, mental and physical. if he acted in any other way with the means he has at hand, that is to say, with his bare brain and his-his-his what I might call his very much higher education. You see it is all only a choice of risks, and a wise man will take the fewest. Besides, in such a case as mine necassity knows no law, assuredly not the law of the land. Needs must when the devil drives, the land. Needs must when the devil drives, especially when he drives tandem with the stallion Brain and the gelding Education, the first out of Ignorance by Pride, or out of Joint by Thunder. I assure you I don't know which. The pedigree is all mixed up, confused, confusing, not in the books, conjectural, and there has been much quarreling over it. But it doesn't make much difference any way. I suppose the devil knows his stud and whom he is driving. If he doesn't, it's high time he did."

But how do you live by your wits? In what particular way?"

"How does a tramp travel? When the road is level he goes on a level road; when he comes

"How does a tramp travel?" When the comes to level he goes on a level road, when he comes to a farmhouse, on the goes when he has seared the women and got what he wants, out he goes; when he reaches a bridge, over he goes; when he reaches a decommodates himself to elevantanees, and that is precisely what I do. It is also precisely what you do, and precisely what overytooly does. I am no respecter of persons, because my object is not persons, but they does a level of the goes and that is precisely what I do. It is also precisely what you do, and precisely what overytooly does. I am no respecter of persons, because my object is not persons, but they are the good of the go

A Life Princer's Afficiton.

A report has reached this sity that Bartholomew Bahanay, who was sentenced to Clinton prison for life for the murder of Michael Lyons had begoing this for the murder of Michael Lyons had begoing thind at that institution. For some offence at the crisen Mahoney, it is easid, was put in a dark cell and kept there begive the prince dark living on nothing except breat and water. On the twenty eighth day he told the kepper when he came again to bring a coffin. The next morning which the kepter called to see Mahoney, this inter, it is reported, fell prostrate on the floor, and when picked up was stend blind. The crime for which hances was sentenced occurred April 11, 1886, and Lyons died at the Troy hostital April 20. The murder was committed with a file.

SOME ARCTIC SAMSONS. EXTRAORDINABLY PEATS OF STRENGTH AMONG THE ESKING ATBLETES.

Rolding a file Watrus Buring His Beath Struggles and Bragging the Hody For Three Miles-Spiendidly Formed Giants. Though there is little doubt, perhaps, that the skill of a highly trained athlete will always prevail over the uncultivated strength and endurance of a savage, still there is something in the quality of pure brute force that commands admiration. I have often felt this to be particularly true in its application to the denizons of the Arctic zone. The popular idea of an Eskimo is that he is a little fat man, and most people will be surprised to learn that he and his ethnological cousin, the Tehouktchis of Siberia, are probably the largest and most powerful of any people in the world,

Such was my impression of the Eskimo after nearly three years' re-ldence with them. and I so expressed myself among my shipmates in the wardroom of the Rodgers when, in 1881, she sailed from Fan Francisco to search for the Jeannette. So, too, I found, later on, the Tchouktchis to be not far behind them in strength and endurance. While at dinner on shipboard the evening of the day of our first meeting with these people one of the officers of the liodgers, himself a splendidly developed specimen of muscular manhood and the athletic champion of his class when at Annapolis, said to me, with a tinge of sarcasm

"I thought, from what you said of these peo ple, that they were very strong."
"You are mistaken." I replied, "in supposing that I said anything of the kind concerning these people, for I never saw them until you did, but I did say the Eskimo, whom I know, are very strong. At the same time I believe these people to be strong. Have you any reason to suppose they are not?"

He then told me that there was a big man on the quarter deck that afternoon and he could not put up a seventy-five pound dumb bell, though the officer had set him an example. I replied that I did not regard that as a test, for many strong men could not handle dumb bells, which was largely a matter of practice as well as of strength. While admitting the truth of this assertion he said he had been very much disappointed because the man was big and looked as if he might be very strong. The next night, when again at the dinner table, the same officer said to me, "I take back all I said about these people not being strong. They are certainly the strongest I ever saw, take them by and large." "But they can't put up dumb bells," I said.

somewhat ironically.
"Oh, yes, they can though," he replied, 'That's what cleared my head as to their strength. There were about sixteen of them on the quarter deck this afternoon and they did it with the greatest ease, the man who failed to do it yearerday among them. Even the little broken-backed fellow whom you called 'Richard the Third' put it up. The trouble with that man vesterday was simply that he didn't understand me. To-day he put it up with his hand and with such astonishing ease that I should not have been surprised to see him put up twice that weight." And so the great strength of my savage friends was industably established with my brother officers. During my stay among the Eskima I had many opportunities for witnessing their wonderful strength. But why should any one wender at the strength of men who are above the average size, who live in the open air and in the daily pursuit of game; who eat nothing but meat; who can run and head offar endeer, and can throw a narpoen into a waldrus and hold him during his death struggle? In estimating this feat it, must be taken into consideration that a full-grown walrus weighs about a ton and he struggles for about half an hour brore his strength is exhausted so that he can be despatched with a mare or knife.

Fekeesik, who was one of our party of native assistants on the journey to king William's hand in 1879, was a man about 190 pounds in his ordinary condition. Late one afternoon, while we were on the march, he killed two reindeer some distance from our camping place, and, as he knew we would pass that way next day, he left them where they were killed, after first covering the carcasses with stones to protect the meat from a pack of wolves that followed us closely at this time. Next morning Eekeesik went out ahead of the sleds, and, taking the two carcasses upon his shoulders descended the hill, expecting to meet the sleds as the bottom. Much to his chagrin, the course had been changed, and, instead of dispecting of his load, he had to carry it three miles further before overtaking the sleds. I was not surprised, when he at last rejoined us, to hear him say Mar-me-anner, which is a word expressing all the disgust and anager that an Eskimo is ever guilty of.

When ne first went among failed to do it yesterday among them. Even the little broken-backed fellow whom you call-

was usually alone. One day be succeeded
in killing a big built waits and hauled
it out upon the fee. If there had been cut up and
divided, or, at least, conveyed to a place of
safety, but, as he was alone, he concluded to drag it into came and show
his noighlors among the liwilik hunters
that he was a good man. So, passing
that he was halled
as a hero. He needed no further exhibition of
his prowess to establish his reputation as
The whaling shins that seek their quarry in
the north are very giad to engage natives to
said them, as they are known to bo by far the
best hunters of that monster of the deep.
They not only know his habits so well that they
can soon have the boat close beade him when
he rises to blow but they have the necessary
man he rises to blow but they have the necessary
in her he of the monster so that it will stoy
there. Two among the best of these hunters
in Hudson. Bay were known to the white
whalers as 'Santa Ana' and 'Charley', and
they were both as fine specimens of physical
attenth, and graceful withal as one could
white was been as a lone of the service
and many money the best of these honorer Abby
Bradford, and that officer told me that the two
'Indians,' as he called them, were a little but
working with their arms, and upoer holes
all pabout under the skin with a smooth and
easy motion that the was to be surface between them. They were chasing a whale one day,
so the string as boat steerer, or happooner, of
his boat, and both came up to the whale and the
working the was a single state of the same of the
came of evillated they dealed to the same
whale one of t

A COLLEGE FOR DEAF-MUTES. DEGREES CONFERRED ON STUDENTS WHO CANNOT HEAR.

The Wesderful Progress in the Education of the Beaf and Dumb-The Curriculum of the National College at Washington. Very little is known about the ancient treatneat of the deat, but Aristotle is credited with eaving, somewhere in his musty works, that the deaf are wholly incapable of receiving intellectual instruction. History talls us, however, that desfuess was sometimes deemed a visitation of Divine wrath, and that the poor victim was frequently destroyed to save the family honor, or was classed with the idiotic and insane and treated as an outcast. This opinion must have prevailed for many cenit was discovered that the deaf were capable of receiving in: effectual instruction.

A college for deal-mut s was founded in the college grew and thrived. Few people know anything about the National Deal-Mute College, or the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, as it is known officially, at Kendail Green, Washington. A man wao, had he lived 1.000 years ago, might have been roasted because he could neither hear nor speak, to-day studies moral philosophy, the calculus, and ancient and modern languages, and graduates from a college with a degree.

ally strong, and Schwatka always believed that our chief hunter. Tooloon, was more powerful thon any of them.

Among the Tchouktchis, in Siberia, I found a great many strong men. Like the Eskimo, when making an extraordinary effort, they would supplement their hands by seizing whatever they had to hold between their short, strong teeth. One day I saw an exhibition of this poculiar kind of strength among these people that I never saw equalled, though Bichard J. Bush, in the story of his experience among the Gillaks of Siberia, a very similar race, records having witnessed the same feat, I had a box of crackers on one of my sieds, and the lid being nailed on tightly and no hatchet handy I said to my driver: "I guess we won't have any bread to-night, Inaddin. We can't ouen the box."

But Inaddin did not propose to be deprived of his byead on account of a trifle like that, so, stooping down, he gnawed the wood immediately surrounding each uail, so that he could get a good hold with his teeth, and actually pulled out sufficient of them in that way, to remove the lid. That his tee's here not damaged thoreby was clearly shown by the way in which he cruched and devoured an extra allowance of hard tack which the box contained, that I gave him as a reward for his extraordinary services. The Columbia Institution was incorporated n 1857, and has since then been sustained by Congress as an institution where deaf-mute chi dien of soldiers and sailors should receive free education. Ampie provision is also made for deal-mutes from the States and Territories who have not the monny of defraying the expenses of tuition, which amount to \$250 a year. The institution continued for seven years as an ordinary high school, but in 1864 it was decided to organize a collegiate department, and Congress passed an act authorizing the institution to confer collegiate degrees. The institution was then divided into two departments, the school and the National Deaf-Mute College. In one of his annual reports Dr. Edward M. Gailaudet, the President of the college, says: The object of the directors in establishing

"The object of the directors in establishing a school of this grade, thus taking a step unprecedented in the history of deal-ante instruction, was in part to prove, what had been doubted by some, that persons described of hearing and speech could, in spite of their disability, engages successfully in the advanced studies pursued in colleges for the hearing. The more important end in view, however, was to afferd to a class of persons in the community, already numerous and increasing steadily with the nonulation, an opportunity to secure the advantages of a rigid and thorough course of intellectual training in the higher walks of literature and the liberal arts."

The best evidence of the success of the movement can be found in this paragraph from the annual report of 1887, which tells what pursuits some of the graduates tollowed:

"Fifty who have gone out from the college have been engaged in teaching; one has entered the ministry; three have become editors and publishers of newspapers; thee others have taken positions connected with journalism; ten have entered the civil service of the Government; one, while filling a position as instructor in a Western institution, has rendered important service to the Coast Survey as a microscopist; two have become accomplished draugatemen in architects offices; one has been repeatedly elected Recorder of Deeds in a Sonthern city, and two others are Recorder's clerks in the West; another has been elected City Tronsurer and is at present cashier of a national bank; one has become eminent as a practical chemist and assayer; two haves taken places in the faculty of their two thers are been elected City Troasurer and is at present cashier of a national bank; one has become emitent as a practical chemist and assayer; two have taken places in the faculty of their alma mater, and are rendering valuable service as instructors; some have gore into mercantile and other offices; some have undertaken business on their own a count; while not a few have chosen agricultural and mechanical pursuits in which the advantages of thorough mental training will give them a superiority over those not so well educated."

Congress has been liberal with the institution. In 1881 a fine symmasium was completed, which cost \$14,000. Most of the students in the college are graduates of the lower department of the institution, but not a few received their early education in separate local schools. The entire curriculum, including an introductory year, embraces a period of five years. Candidates for admirssion to the introductory class are examined in these subjects: The command of the English as shown in oral or finger-smeller conversation; in rendering at sight paragraphs selected from school books.

chief work of beautifying our pottery product
may be comprehensive and intelligent. To accomplish this, or so much of it as may equip
the student for usefulness as a designer,
modeller, or superintendent of a pottery,
would require a three years' course, starting with at least a fair English education. A
sudent who had some art training and wished
chiefly to give attention to designing and modelling could be provided with a two years'
course that would answer well. A student
with some experience, wishing to give his attention principally to the chemistry of pottery
and the manufacture of wares, could be also
provided with a two years' course."

It is proposed to have the pottery school
under the charge of L. W. Miller, chief director of the Pennsylvania School of Industrial
Art, who proposed it a year ago. The art instruction in the new school is to be free. The command of the English as shown in oral or finger-sheeled conversation; in rendering at sight paragraphs selected from school books and from newspapers; in extemporaneous English composition; arithmetic; history of the United States; history of England to the beginning of the reign of Honry VII; political geography; physical geography, and elements of natural philosophy.

The curriculum of the college is about the same as that of any other college. It includes mathematics, English, Latin, Greez, history, 20010gy, bottany, chemistry, physics, physiciary, physics, physical physics, physic

Science, and loctor of Philosophy.

A few years ago a student in the college died, who, had he lived, would have graduated with the highest honors. A fortnight before his death he wrote to his a ser as follows:

"It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something —to have obtained one glimpse across the hills and valleys away off into that promised land of perfect knowledge, perfect love, perfect purity, where men no longer see through a glass darkly, for such is the true result of study. The more one learns, the clearer does he see God's wondrous goodness, the closer is he drawn to all things holy."

DEATH AMONG THE FIREMEN. About 40 Per Cent. Die of Respiratory Diseases-The Effect of Consumption.

What the colored woman of Indianapolis most desires is membership in a society that insures care in sickness and respectation burial when death comes. Her chief object in life is apparently to have her mortal remains disposed of in good style. The great majority of nearo woman as well as men in the first of the provided in good style. The great majority of nearo woman as well as men in the first of the great majority of nearo woman as well as men in the first payment of the great majority of nearo woman as well as men in the first payment. Thirt in its best development they may not have but a failing in this direction is not to be held to their blame, since for so many generations they were not permitted to depend upon themselves nor required to take thought for the morrow. Though in many cases their forethought extends to the limits named and no further, it is a step in the right direction and an angury of better things in future.

"Just what do the societies do for you?" was asked of an old "aunty"—one of those relice, so fast passing away, of the time before the war.

"El we done get sick." was the reply. "a committee comes to look after us. El we is govern an into the case of as El we up an die, they great the case of the foreign of the seminary of the case of the first part of the seminary of the long of the seminary of the first part is developed. "What kind of a funeral?"

"Only kender seminary of the up an individual of the great of the long of the part of the long of the great of the long o From the Philadelphia Press.

About 40 Per Cent. Die of Respiratory Biscases—The Effect of Consumption.

Provide Philodephia Prof.

Dr. Mays of this city has recantly been conducting investigations for the purpose of determining what proportion of deaths among fireness are due to consumption of the lungs. The results appear in the Philodephia Medical and Surgical Reporter, and they reveal the fact that this class of men are singularly prone to fall victime to that gravest of maladles.

He sent out a circular to each of the Fire Departments of the brincipal American cities, and the returns showed that during a given period there had been 434 deaths from all causes. 144 of these deaths being caused by consumption, 38 by other diseases of the lungs, 122 by other diseases than consumption and those of the lungs, and 100 by accordant.

122 by other diseases than consumption and a larger number died from that disease than in consequence of accidents, notwithe-landing the hazardens nature of their calling. But this, says the doctor, does not give a true idea of the direman's liability to numonary diseases in or, perhaps, of his whole liability to consumption, for it is quite certain that this disease makes a frequent becaming in pneumonia or broughtis among these men.

The total number of deaths from pneumonia were thirty-cialt, but there is a good reason for believing that at least some of these were due to comsumption. From an inquiry into the length of sloaness of those who are reported as naving deat from pneumonia in the Philadelphia department, probably more died from acute promonia, but even if this auspicion in fact that forty per cent, of the causes of man fact that forty per cent, of the causes of man had been allowed to consumption, and the fremen are picked men, and subject to rigid physical examinations when they enter upon their duties, they may be considered as unitsually sealthy the acute of the consumption.

On paid of the department, and singularly the frames of the portugation of this disease. The acute of the consumption is con

THE COMING GALLERY SEASON. New York Biffemen Preparing for Winte

With the ending of October and the approach of cold weather the rifle shooters of this city will discontinue outdoor contests and confine their practice to gallery matches on the many well-appointed short ranges in this city. of the New York organizations have already begun their winter practice, while others are only waiting to finish their summer competitions on the long ranges before starting in for the indoor shoots. The few events which will definitely end shooting on the 200-yard ranges are the shoot of the Bull's Head Rifle Club, the 100-shot match at Newark, the shoot of the Marion Biffe Ciub on Thank-giving Day. and a few desultory private marches.

The Bull's Head Rine Club, of which the redoutable Gus Zimmermann is captain, will hold its seventh acqual prize shoot at Washington Park on Monday, Oct. 27, The programme consists of three numbers shooting city of Washington about twenty-six years on the target of honor, open to members only; ago to combat the popular prejudice. The shooting on the twenty-five-ring target, 200 yards, open to all, with nineteen prizes, aggregating \$134; and shooting on the bull's-eye target, with ten prizes, aggregating \$66, and five extra premiums of \$27. The Bull's Head Club will begin its gallery competition at the headquarters. Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, in the second week of November.

The proposed 100-shot match at the Newark Shooting Park on election day will be a fitting end to a very interesting outdoor season. Besides all the strong men in the Newark Shooting Society, the New York Bille Club, the Harlem Rifle Club, and, as a matter of fact, the children living in the District of Columbia and children of soldiers and sailors should receive more entries there are to this contest the more

Zettler Rific Club will be represented. The more entries there are to this contest the more enjoyable the contest will be.

Alt he Jersey City and New York clubs who, with the exception of the Marion Rific Club, do but little long range shooting, are making active preparations for the winter season. The Inter-State Gallery Lengue was duly organizations to the winter season. The Inter-State Gallery Lengue was duly organization in the club in Jersey City. Two clubs from that town, the Excelsiors and hudsons, two from Newark the Lakesides and Our Owns, and two from New York, the Ablg and Turtie Bay Liffe Clubs, compose the league so far. It is proposed to shoot home-and-home matches on the different galleries for a suitable trophy, and a proper schedule will be drawn up. As there is no doubt that other organizations—the Harlem Rific Club, the Williamsburgh Shooting Society, the G. A. R. liffe team, the Empire Rific Club, and possibly the Zettler Rific Club will join later on, it will be necessary to calarge and change the programme considerably.

The Hudson Rific Club of Jersey City, with ranges at 35 Giles avenue, Jersey City Heights, will open the season with an open-to-all prize shoot on Oct. 27 and 28. The team champlon-ship of Jersey City will be decided on the same galisry on Nov. 3 and the following evenings. Among those who have signified their injention to compete in the later event are the Empire and Turtie Bay clubs of New York, different Newark rife clubs, the Miler Rific Club of Hoboken, and all the rific associations of Jersey City. It the Zettler Rific Club does not enter, the race will be most interesting, but if the Zettlers kend one or more teams the result will be a foregone conclusion, although the club in New York and vicinity, have recoived a challence from the Our Own Club of Newark for a team contest, best two out of three matches. The Zettler's headquarters

sisting of Messrs, Ochl. Dorrler and Zimmermann, to make final arrangements with the Our Owns.

There romains only one day more for the 200-yard shoot of the Zettler kifle Cub at Cypress Hill Park and then the winter programme will go into force. The club has appropriated \$100 for prizes in their gallery season shoot under the following conditions: Shooting will begin on the first Tuesday in November, and be continued weekly until the last Tuesday in April: no marksman will be allowed to shoot more than five scores on any one evening; the best twenty targets of each man will count at the end of the season.

A new gallery has been built at the club's headquarters, and the facilities for shooting have been greatly improved. This was all the more necessary as a few commanies in the Deutsch Amerikanischen Schuetzen Gesellschat, the Manhattan Schuetzen Gesellschat, the Manhattan Schuetzen Hund, and similar organizations will hold semi-monthly competitions at the Bowery range. In March of next year a great team match will come off at the gallery, over seventy-five companies, corps, and societies having been invited to participate. To judge from the reports received so far the majority of the organizations asked have concluded to send representative teams, and the proposed match promises therefore to become an assured success.

Besides the match with the Zettler Riffe teams, and the proposed match promises therefore to become an assured success.

Besides the match with the Zettler Rifle Club, the Our Owns have another similar contest on their hands with the Aibig Rifle Club. The first trial will take place at the Aibig gallery, in East Houston street, on Oct. 28. The Albig rifle shooters, who practice at the short range during the entire year, will bring their 1890 competition to a close in Christmas week, when the prizes will be distributed. Some of the members put the experience gained on the

range during the entire year, will bring their 1800 competition to a close in Christma, week, when the prizes will be distributed. Some of the members put the experience gained on the short range to a test last week on a hunting trip through the Adirondacks. The party consisted of Messrs. Herold, G. Albig, C. T. Schokraft, and Fritz Simon. Their hunting ground was in Lewis and Horkimer counties, and they returned after ten days' absence with four deer and two bears as the results of an interesting trip. Besides some small game, they shot six deer—four bucks and two does—and the two bear cubs.

At Conlin's gallery, in Thirty-first street and Broadway, pistol shooting will be the leading feature of the winter season, and many good matches with the smaller arm will be shot there, the place being especially well adapted to practise with the revolver and the single-barrel target pistol.

The Harlem, formerly the Barry, Rifle Club will not hold, as usual, an open-to-all gallery prize shoot this year. They will conline themselves to weekly practice, and open the summer season with on open-to-all shoot on a 2001-yar I range in the early spring.

The Empire Rifle Club have started out early and hold three weekly competitions on the range of the German-American Schooting Society, at 12 St. Mark's place, so far. The New York Rifle Club will also shoot there this winter, and the old Helvetia Rifle Club will practice on the same range. Many of the companies composing the German-American Society have been booked for semi-monthly shoots. A new feature in this gallery will be pistol practice by a private club, the necessary arrangements having been completed.

The Turtle Bay Rifle Club, like the Empires. have be zun early and shot three matches this fall. The prizes put up for the all-season competition are very handsome. Their headquarters are at 146 hast Forty-second street.

A movement is on foot to get up a gallery ten match between the three large New York Behuetzen Corns. The New York Schuetzen Corns. The New York Schuet

petition are very handsome. Their headcularters are at 148 Least forty-second street.

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team match ters can the tirred gard New York
Corns intends to start practice early, so as to
be able to select a strong team, and it is expoeted that the Central, the City, and possibly
the hindependents will do the same heloro long.

ADVENTURE OF TWO BRIDES.

Separated from their Hubbles by a Naughts

Elevated Trais.

A breezy little incident on Sixth avenue last
week furnished amusing proof that there are
rome strangers in town to whom the elevated
railroad is still a novelty. It was a double
bridal party evidently working off extra cash
and sentiment by a first visit to New York.

By the help of civil passengers they succeeded
in passing steps, teket office, and chopper out
to the plaiform in good order. There a thousand things engaged the two brides' attention.

And in pleased surprise they ran giddity
firstan. On she came, slowed up, gates were
fung open, and with a sharp hello to their
partners the gentlemen in 'ruly independent
country fashion stepped briskly aboard, expecting the ladies to follow. But the ladies
had seen no neaseed; to hurry themselves, so,
with a chatter and bang of the care started,
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WE HAVE A DANCING CRAZE

EFERT TERPSICHOREAN NOVELTE GOES JUST NOW.

The Latest Favorite to the Kangarde Dance, and the Town is Going Wild Over It—It is Startling, Bewildering, Exhibarating, and Indescribable. Gotham, ever whimsical, has added to the long list of popular crazes an extraordinary that seems to grow greater the more gener-ously it is indulged with novelty. First the lithe and limber elasticity of Carmencita's person aroused the popular curiosity. Then came a contrast in handsome Otero, who made

up for lis-ome length by racy roundness and

more daring skyward flights of her animated

pedal extremities. To the pleasing performs

un es of these two Spanish beauties have re-

cently been added the enticing and diverse dancing of lively Miss Edith Kenward of the Garden Theatre company, and Miss Birdle Irving, the dancing star of Miss Tempest's company, now at the Grand Opera House. What in many respects is the most remark-able achievement of all the varied dancing. able achievement of all the varied dancing, and for that matter the most bewildering terp-scherene entertainment that has ever astonished the feen, is the uniquely odd pedal gymnastics of Miss Kenward, who appeared on the stage but ten minutes on the occasion of the recent opening of the Garden Theatre, but in that brief opportunity accomplished a dance that has become the wonderment of the Garden Theatre visitors. The thing that thus ewilly captivated the town was "The Kangarou Dance." It differs entirely from anything American theatregoers ever saw before, and has grown as steadily in popular favor that now the virile little southerste who originated the dance, instead of being upon the stage acts of the consedy.

acts of the comedy.



Her first achievement is the "Kangaroo Dance," one of the quieter attitudes of which is reproduced accurately in the accompanying Dance," one of the quieter attitudes of which is reproduced accurately in the accompanying picture of the lively southerte. It is an achievement the details of which it is practically impossible to describe in words. It must be seen to be comprehended at all, and students of eccentric stancing, who have watched the actress dozens of times, are unable to recollect ad of the thrilling surprises that are introduced Mirs kenward impersonates a Gayetr actress, Miss Fauniteroy, and she comes suddenly into Doctor Bills thome in a snag-fitting waking costume, with a pert bornet on her head, a rad parasol over her head, and a very saucy and independent manner. Suddenly she tosses the parasol aside, and begins the kangaroo dance with an abruptness and a vim and energy that is fairly starting. She holds her arms at her side like the forcilegs of a kangaroo and jumps into the air after the fashion of the animal and sinks down to the floor. Then any rises suddenly, catches up the outer slik skirt and kicks her feet into the air sideways, moving across the stage and back again, meanwhile, with a rush of nervous energy. It is a bewilderment of kicking less and a most surprising vision of red stockings and constantly agitated petitions that are exquisitely embroidered with lace. It fairly takes the spectuary's breath away. Before they get a chance to discover what it all means, the acress abandons the kicking and is seen bobbing up into the air and sinking down low to the ground again. Then without warning sho resumes the extraordinary kicking, tossing be roces as high as the boads of the men, and then twirling around dizady, with the greatest rapidity. Everything on the stage is in an uproar, and the audience is in a roar of laughter when she gives a final kick at one of the actresses, and runs from the stage like a flash. Every night sho is recailed by an encore in which it even a vim and with similar flery abandon, and it, too, is perilexing to those who see it. I han't am particular name, and suggests somewhat the diancing

